

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Terms of Reconstruction.

From the Tribune. The Daily News is in want of information, and very properly applies to the Tribune. Quoting that clause of the Federal Constitution which prescribes that...

"Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

"Does the Tribune mean to say that this clause gives to the two Houses of Congress any power to declare, by concurrent resolution, that neither House shall, without the consent of the other, be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members?"

Answer. No, sir! we presume it entirely within the "power" of either House, regardless of the other, to-day to admit representatives of the seceded States to seats on its floor. Yet the matter is so grave, so novel, so complicated, and involves such far-reaching consequences, that it seems eminently proper that the two Houses should consult, confer, compare notes, and co-operate in their action upon it. They are mutually affected by whatever either may do in the premises, and do well to act accordingly. And, under the "dictation" referred to, they have wisely agreed to do.

The News asks further:—"Does the Tribune pretend that a clause which gives to each House the power to decide upon the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, gives to the two Houses of Congress any power against the executive and protest of the President, to displace the Union, and to expel from the Congress of States electors of its co-equal members?"

Answer.—The loyal men now in the ascendancy in Congress did not "disrupt the Union." You did that, Messrs. Rebels! so far as it has been done at all. They did not expel eleven States (more or less). You tore them out of the Union, to wit: you expelled their representatives in Congress, to abandon their seats with an imposing parade of contempt and defiance to the Union, and the most theatrical protestations that their States would never, never return to the Union, nor send representatives to its Congress, for four years, and that, if bloody, despoliating, war to destroy the Union, you fume, and rave, and threaten, because one year has not sufficed to get your representatives back into the seats they so ostentatiously spurned! Your hot haste is indeed—discreditable!

The News continues:—"The Tribune knows very well that no Southern Senator or Representative is excluded from his seat because of any fault to be found with his election returns, or qualifications; but because in the theory of the revolutionists that the State whose representative he claims to be is not in the Union, and therefore not entitled to representation."

Remark.—We do not know this. Members of Congress should be elected by loyal Union-loving citizens, which most of those now seeking admission to seats were not. One "qualification," required by law of members is a right hand uncondemned by the blood of loyal men fighting to uphold the Union, and most of your pretenders lack this. But, beyond and above all else, it is indispensable that that portion of the people of the Southern States who never seceded from the Union, and never were traitors to it, should have a voice in choosing the members who are to represent these eleven States in Congress.

Let the Southern loyalists vote—secure their rights to a voice in the Government which taxes, rules, and judges them—and we waive every other requirement. But we will not, we never can, agree that the late Rebels of the South shall be represented in Congress to the exclusion of their steadfastly loyal neighbors—that 300,000 white Rebels in South Carolina (for example) shall have equal weight in our common Government with 600,000 white Unionists in Maine or Iowa—that the Southern blacks shall be legally sagged, and their white neighbors empowered to speak treason in their stead, and to act on their behalf; and it is a most arrogant presumption that insists that this shall be conceded. We are willing that the five millions of ex-Rebels shall have equal power, man for man, with the loyal people, North and South—but no more. If they disclaim this, and insist on being themselves two to our one, they will have to wait a while before they get into Congress at all.

The Fenians—The Excitement in the British Provinces. From the Herald. The Canadian journals fume a great deal about the Fenians, and amuse themselves and their readers with the use of the fiercest phrases. They hold our Government responsible for all the Fenian trouble, and directly charge it with conniving at the plans of the Fenian leaders. They make this charge rather early; for, though we are as well informed as others respecting the movements of these excited Irishmen, we have not yet heard of their having taken a town of the size of St. Albans, Vermont. Many subjects of her Majesty, Irishmen mostly, have sought asylum, and homes even, in our midst, saying that they had been driven to do this by the tyranny of British law. We know that many subjects of our own Government, saying the same things against our laws, sought asylum in her Majesty's dominions during the years of the war.

We know that they crossed the line and committed outrages against us, and it may be that the Canadian reason from what they did as to what the Irish may do. But Governments cannot act on such grounds. They must have the more substantial basis of facts. The Fenians have violated no law. They have neither taken any town, nor robbed a bank, nor killed even a single man in any of her Majesty's loyal provinces. Neither have we heard that these men had captured a British ship, or the size of the Chesapeake, say. It is constantly rumored that they intend to try this. But had intentions are not criminal; attempt is not success; and rumor is not evidence. Above all, we have not learned that men had been held prisoner in an American court for the capture of any such ship.

It is not even alleged by the Canadians themselves that the Fenians had the passage in our ports on any Canadian lake or river steamer, murdered the captain and crew, and confiscated the vessel. There is no evidence that they have, while living under the protection of our law, conceived a great design like the Montreal or Quebec, and sent their agents forward bearing the necessary material. If they have arranged in New York, Boston, or Chicago, any diabolical plan for the murder of the Governor of Canada and his Cabinet, it is not known, and the men in question must be permitted to go forward. For what a farce it would make of justice to arrest men on the mere possibility that they might have such horrible intentions.

We should be sorry to hear that the Fenians had done any of these things. Such acts are simply horrible pieces of barbarism. This we thought and said when they were committed on our soil by men who had the encouragement and assistance of the Canadian, Nova Scotians, and New Brunswickers. But, much as we might regret such acts, it seems to be doubtful whether, in the existing state of neutrality laws, any restraint can be exercised by our Government until after the harm is done. This was shown in the case alluded to. If we accept as denotive the experience of the Canadian Government, it is not possible for us to prevent the Fenians doing what they will; for we must suppose that the Canadian and other provincial

Governments made their utmost efforts to do their duty in restraining the Confederates, and we all know that poor success they have had. Laws for the punishment of crime restrain men principally by moral force, in fixing a prescribed penalty to a given act; but when passion or a sense of injury carries a man, like a whirlwind, above the influence of all moral restraint, it is evident that he can rush out and plunge a knife into another in spite of all law, and before the machinery of law can interfere. So, if men are excited by a sense of moral wrong, and a patriotic patriotism, until they regard all the penalties prescribed as utterly trivial compared to the good they hope to secure, it is evident, from the many examples that Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia gave us during the war, that they can rush to a frontier, take a town, murder the citizens, plunder the banks, and capture the ships before any one can prevent it. Provision against such raids cannot be co-extensive with a whole country, and the raiders must of necessity precaution to fix on some town—like St. Albans, say—that is wholly defenceless.

We say this for the comfort of New Brunswick, Canada, and Nova Scotia, and in order that they may know we sympathize with them now just as they did with us, under similar circumstances, some time ago. The whole country would be sorry to hear that the Fenians had followed the bad examples set across in their line; but the province may feel assured that this unfortunate state of affairs, that if the Fenians do burn, murder, and plunder across the lines, and then seek refuge on our side, the case will then be taken up with proper vigor, and will be done that justice would seem to require.

The Fisheries Question. From the World. We suggested the other day a solution of the fishery dispute that has arisen out of the abrogation of our Reciprocity treaty with the British Provinces north of us, which seems to us more peaceful and feasible than any other. That suggestion was, that our neighbors in the Provinces should await, as the South is doing, the return of reason and good sense in the politics of the United States. When that time comes, and it cannot be long delayed—for fanaticism will not always reign a treaty of reciprocity will be entered into, more liberal and judicious than the one which has just been abolished. Meanwhile, let the Provinces impose a light tonnage tax upon American fishermen. The best of them will pay it gladly, and they will be more efficient than the whole British navy, in keeping off those who do not, and who, for the sake of a mackerel catch, would enroll us in a quarrel. We observe in the columns of some of our contemporaries a tendency to push our Government into an extreme ground, upon the subject. They say that the Bump Congress has resolved that the inshore fisheries are the valuable fisheries on the Northern coast, and besides that the measurement of distances on the sea is not very likely to be accurately done by a Yankee fisherman in a log or to be in the hands of the advocates of extreme measures will do well to remember that whatever rule our Government were to insist upon against the Provinces, it must stand ready to accept as against ourselves. All treaties being at an end, the rights accorded by treaty fall with them, and now the rights we claim under the law of nations for American fishermen in the provincial bays, we must stand ready to concede under the law of nations to British and French, and Spanish craft in our own bays. Says Kent:—The executive authority of this country in 1793 considered the whole of Delaware Bay to be within our territorial jurisdiction, and it rested its claim upon those authorities which admit that gulfs, channels, and arms of the sea belong to the territory which they are encompassed. It was intimated that the law of nations would justify the United States in attaching to their coast an extent into the sea beyond the reach of cannon shot. Considering the great extent of the line of the American coast, we have a right to claim for fiscal and defensive regulations a liberal extension of maritime jurisdiction; and it would not be unreasonable, as I apprehend, to assume the same maritime jurisdiction over our safety and welfare, the control of the waters on our coast, though included within lines stretching from Cape Ann to Cape Cod, and from Narragansett to Montauk Point, and from that point to the Capes of Delaware, and from the South Cape of Florida to the Mississippi!

It behooves us to consider, therefore, and we make no doubt that President Johnson has already considered, whether it is worth while to proclaim our extreme jurisdiction over the bay, and control over Long Island and Albatross sounds, the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, Boston harbor, and the Bay of San Francisco, for the sake of pushing our fishermen into the hands of our neighbors, and avoidance of such surrender is possible, when the peaceable continuance of our Northern fisheries is possible, by some such simple and temporary compromise as the payment to the provinces of a tonnage tax on all American vessels which seek their inshore fishing grounds.

When Shall We Pay Our Debt? From the Times. The burdens of taxation are hard on the people and hard on industry. No business man can pass a day without groaning under them, and no man whatever, except the rich, can live without suffering severely from them. The complexity of the taxes, as well as their magnitude, troubles us all. There is hardly anything that escapes taxes, and on nearly the half of all things they are levied twice or thrice, or half a dozen times, under a variety of forms and upon the most remarkable pretences.

The patience with which the country has borne them is now severely tried. It has been sustained heretofore by considerations of necessity and of honor. The people themselves—very much as they are being—have been the owners of the Government securities, and consequently interested in sustaining the Government credit at the highest point; and no one could fail to see that to effect this the revenues of the Government must be large as well as steady. Our national pride, too, has worked greatly in aid of the Government in this matter. We were bound to show an incredible world that our debt and credit had a broad and solid basis; that we could pay the highest taxes in the world as well as honor its greatest war; and that our financial vigor should not be tarnished, as our enemies eagerly asserted it certainly would be. Then, again, it was universally felt that in settling the debt, and closing the accounts of a great war, the Government was compelled to draw from the people all that it possibly could without irreparably damaging public interests.

But now we are in the second year of peace. Our Government, in all its departments, is, or should be, on the permanent peace basis. On no hand or in no quarter are extraordinary expenses called for. Our estimate of revenues for this year should be no higher than that for the year before, and our estimate of expenditures should be no lower. The peace which we trust are to follow; and our burden of taxation no weightier now than then. We have the advantage of definite estimates as to the amount that will be needed, as well as the amount that can be raised, and the sources that will produce it. We can say—so much for actual disbursements, and so much for interest. We can say—so much for army and navy; so much for State and interior expenses. We can say—so much for Civil Service, and so much for Internal Revenue. And, setting the one against the other, we can say—so much surplus or so much deficiency. The country is now sufficiently settled after the perturbations of the war, and its material interests are in a sufficiently healthy work-

ing order to enable us to make such estimates with as much accuracy as it can be done in ordinary times in the financial operations of any nation. And as the taxpayers are continually making these estimates—either as Secretary McCulloch takes the trouble to do it monthly for their enlightenment—the public are constantly kept informed of the fact that the receipts of the Government from taxation very greatly exceed the actual necessities of the Government, and that it is intended to apply the surplus thus raised to reduce the volume of the national debt. In his late speech on the Loan bill, Senator Sherman used these words:—"Doing the next year the estimated expenditures of the Government are stated at \$220,000,000. These estimates have been reduced, however, by the amount sent to the House of Representatives, and it is scarcely possible that the expenditures during the next year will exceed \$200,000,000. The present balance we have a current revenue now of nearly \$300,000,000 during this year. The amount of the 700 receipts of the first three quarters of the present year, amounting to \$1,000,000,000, will not fall below \$50,000,000. It is supposed that the internal revenue will yield during the current year not less than \$200,000,000, and it is certain that the surplus of the year, we have an income of not less than \$50,000,000 this year, and some authorities place it higher. Thus, we have \$250,000,000 of surplus income this year than we will have expeditiously next year."

There have thus been extracted from the country by the Government, during a single year, two hundred million dollars more than the Government required to pay its way. This, too, during a year in which the derangement of industry and business and of the currency has had the most damaging effect upon business men and laboring men, and all men and all interests have been subjected, under various circumstances, to continue our present enormous rates of taxation? To take a philosophical view of the matter, as regards the past, we may say we think it well that such revenues have been raised, and so dispendious a war patiently borne, for one year. It has shown what we can do and bear. It has made us perfect through suffering. It has established public confidence in the Government credit, and given mankind faith in our national honor and physical condition. We are, aside from these moral aspects of the case, it has doubtless done vast and incalculable damage to our material interests; but the moral aspects in this case have palpably overriden all temporary material considerations. It is wise, however, to have borne and accomplished in the late exhausting military struggle, to ask of the country a little less than to plunge at once with its entire energies into an equally exhausting and altogether needless financial struggle. Would it not be well to give the people and the public a period of rest, or at least to lighten somewhat their burdens, when it is evidently feasible to do so? It will take but a limited time for the country to regain its former prosperity, and for our industrial interests to be restored to their normal condition, beyond anything in our past experience. And the measure of taxation that is now afflicting to endure will then seem but as a feather on the back of this broad-shouldered people.

Enemies of the Government. From the Daily News. The Black Republican party is, at heart, opposed to the principle of universal suffrage. The private views of the individuals of that party are, as every one knows, hostile to the system which makes property liable to be outvoted by labor. Municipal elections, from Portland to Chicago, bring out annual denunciations of the doctrine which, as these denunciations aver, assigns the payment of taxes to one class, and the right of electing those who tax to another. The bitter hate with which the party in the ascendancy in Congress regards the Democracy, the tone of anger with which it almost always refers to the Democracy, on the rostrum or in the press, originates, in fact, on the ground that that party is the great body of the enfranchised children of toil. And your millowner, with his inflated wealth and upstart arrogance; your shoddy grandee, with his greenback, so new to his hands, that he must clutch it with him into society, and represent, in the vulgarity of his social, my lords of the proud stomach, who, consolidated in Black Republicanism, spit, forthwith, upon the suffrage of the poor.

The opposition of the party in power to universal suffrage has passed out of private life. It stands proven substantially in the attempt made recently to cheat this city, by a false census, out of her rightful representation in the Legislature of the State. The law which provided for the election of New York was evidently prompted by hostility to general enfranchisement; for, when it threw obstacles in the way of voting, by insisting that, with a limit set on the time for holding the polls, each foreign voter shall be subject to the test of an examination of his certificates of naturalization, it took open ground in opposition to the principle of universal suffrage. And the conclusion that the Black Republicans are hostile to the general franchise, or which the general franchise, in men's rests, becomes still further enforced by the fact that, in their attacks upon it recently in Congress, some of them have proposed, openly, that it be restricted to those only who can read and write.

The opposition to the universal suffrage cannot be carried out by the Black Republican leaders in the face of direct attack. Their pretended defense of the right of the negro to vote, on the ground of his alleged equality of intelligence with the foreigner who is admitted to the suffrage, points out plainly the line of their approach to the sanctuary of our republicanism. With the prejudice of the country enlisted in their behalf upon universal suffrage, in the case of the naturalized citizen, and public judgment enlisted in it in the case of the extension of that suffrage to four millions of semi-civilized negroes, the Black Republicans know well that, if successful in their present agitation, they will defeat universal suffrage, and will, under a movement of reaction, permit four millions of more or less barbarous blacks to make a mockery of political franchise, and our life upon the issue. The Black Republican enemies of universal suffrage will, in vain, carry before this people, as the only means of retreating their steps in that fatal purpose, the restriction of suffrage by some test of education or of property. With what alarming truth, then, Mr. Johnson has denounced leaders of that party as "enemies of the Government," the country may understand when it reflects that those very leaders are careering at full speed on the high road to the destruction of the foundation of the Government—universal suffrage.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO'S UNION DEPOTS, Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street (Opposite Christ Church), And Corner of NINTH and MARKET. The largest, cheapest, and best stock of FURNITURE of every description in the world. 210 BRIDENBURG MACHINE WORKS, No. 45 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known HENRY FOR COYTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, and all the latest improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. The situation of manufacturers to our extensive work.

ALFRED JERKS & SON. Solid Silver-ware.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCERT HALL.—THE HON. JOHN W. FOSTER will address the citizens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the BARRISTER INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1866. Subject:—"Has the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?" Admission, 35 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets, and at THOMPSON'S, SEVENTH and BROAD Streets. Lecture is commencing at 8 o'clock.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BROAD STREET, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. A full list of names of the stockholders is on file at the office. J. BAYARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY. An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 227 W. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, 16th day of April, 1866, at 10 o'clock noon, to set upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock of the Company to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), and any other business that may be brought forward.

A. B. LINDERMAN, ISAAC HARRISON, J. C. KNIGHT, Directors. JOHN GALLAGHER, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY. The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders or Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held on FRIDAY, APRIL 27, at the Office of the President, No. 415 BROADWAY, New York, at 3:30 P. M. SIMON DEXY, Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 126 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deleterious Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment.—Illustrated by the artist of the highest repute, and shown by the report of cases treated. A faithful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, send free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CHOIIX No. 11 ALDIN LANE, AUSTIN, N.Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book is written, for or by letter, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 1/2

JUST PUBLISHED.—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM. THE NINTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOUR LECTURES, entitled:—"PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE." To be had free, or for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 415 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Hairdressers, reliable, permanent, the only perfect dye. No disposition to fall out, no itching, no redness, no greasiness, no staining of the face, no loss of hair, no loss of color, no loss of vitality, no loss of strength, no loss of beauty, no loss of health, no loss of life. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Regenerating Extract of Milk restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory, No. 51 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, GARTNER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has just opened a new and complete dining-room, to which the attention of all purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a very low price. Reduction from last season's prices. 100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodice, 100 pieces FLOUSERS in all varieties of styles and prices from 50¢ to \$1.00. 300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of all our own importation. 719 1/2 N. BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.—DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, 122 1/2 N. BOSTON, Mass.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, we have made a great reduction in price of our large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & MUSICAL BOXES. A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices. The Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful airs.

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TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC. We are offering our stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, AT A DISCOUNT. Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

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DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS AT LOW PRICES. POLLED CHEVRES, 25 cents cost 48. FOULARD CHALLIES, 31 cents cost 45. FOULARD CHALLIES, 33 cents cost 48. GAY FLAID POPLINS, 37 1/2 cents cost 55. FLAID POIL DE CHEVRES, 40 cents cost 55. FLAID ILLINOIS, 50 cents cost 65. DOUBLE WIDTH FLAID: 75 cents, worth \$1 00. DOUBLE WIDTH FLAID: 75 cents, worth \$1 25. DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOIRAIRES, 50 cents, worth 65. DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOIRAIRES, 50 cents, worth 75. DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOIRAIRES, 75 cents, worth 1 00. NEW STYLES CHALLIE DE LAINE, at 25 cents, DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY, at prices below the cost of importation.

H. STEEL & SON, 49 mws Nos. 712 and 715 N. TENTH ST. DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, Have just opened a complete stock of SPRING GOODS, CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles. Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices. 150 dozen Farnished Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40 and 50 cents. A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TRIMMINGS, from 50¢ to \$1.00.

GLOVES—GLOVES. A complete line of JUVENILE GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures. GABRIELLE SKIRTS. The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn. TICKET SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article of ladies wear. No. 104 CHESTNUT STREET.

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100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodice, 100 pieces FLOUSERS in all varieties of styles and prices from 50¢ to \$1.00. 300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of all our own importation. 719 1/2 N. BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT. Manufactured by HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT, No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and waist size for Ladies, Misses and most of FLEXIBLE HOOP-SKIRTS. These of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 46

PROSPECTUS OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY. CAPITAL STOCK...\$500,000. NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000. Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10. WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000.

OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS. SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR. SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ. DIRECTORS, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS, CHARLES S. OGDEN, EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in 3 eckenburg county, North Carolina, about 3 1/2 miles from the town of Charlotte. On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 40 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three separate veins of ore of about a foot in width and about 10 feet apart, converging to a point at the bottom of about 150 feet, showing one immense mass of vein or ore, extending in length through the property over a distance of about 1000 feet. All these veins are known as the Brown Ore, and are of the same quality and composition. The shafts sunk to the above depths have been demonstrated by the fact of working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in a mine of this property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipates an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields \$200 per ton, some estimates can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, having a net daily profit of \$175 for each shaft worked by the Company. The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ore, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, which produce ore richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel, cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made on Jan. 21, 1866, at the Office of the President, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint: PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 27, 1866. Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to contain ten ounces fine penny weight of pure gold to the ten of ore. The coin value is therefore \$210 2/3 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully, BOOTH & GARRETT, Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 46 Walnut Street, Phila.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 401 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given.

THE STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED BY THE STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT.

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